GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1475
ANSWERED ON:26.07.2016
Sewage Treatment Plants
Chandrakasi Shri M.;Kesineni Shri Srinivas

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

a) the percentage of the total sewage in urban and rural areas which is being treated by the sewage treatment plants during the last two years and the current year; and

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to increase the amount of sewage treated and if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a)As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day (mld), whereas the total sewage treatment capacity available is only 23,277 mld, or 37% of the sewage generation. The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding treatment capacity available are at Annexure. The CPCB has also informed that no estimation of sewage in rural areas has been carried out as most of the rural areas do not have proper sewerage & sanitation facilities. There is prevalence of open defecation in farm areas and pit latrines are used in some households. The sludge from pit latrines is withdrawn manually and disposed off in farm lands and its quantification is not possible.

(b) Proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated in towns is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/local bodies so that the untreated sewage is not discharged into rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) & NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, inter-alia include interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga & its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP &

NGRBA (till 31/07/2014) have covered polluted stretches of 43 rivers in 200 towns spread over 21 States, at a sanctioned cost of ` 12202.59 crore so far. Sewage treatment capacity of 5169 mld has been created so far under these two programmes.
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated in their jurisdiction.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange programme of MoWR,RD&GR.

****